

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

Inter-State Convention.

We have shown (indeed, we believe it is not denied) that the proposition that the States of our Confederacy negotiate separately for peace with the States of the North, is contrary to our institution and subversive of the system of distributed and delegated powers upon which the Confederation is based. It is equally inimical to the Federal constitution, but that is no concern of ours, except in so far as it advances us of the difficulty of obtaining the acceptance of such a proposition by the Yankee States even if we should tender it. In view of this difficulty and of considerations to which we alluded in our last article on this subject, we have come to the conclusion that, even if we could and did desire to negotiate for peace with the Yankees, the mode promising the most satisfactory and effectual results is by direct negotiation with their Federal Government, and not with their separate States. Their Presidential and Congressional elections of next fall will exhibit a test by which we can ascertain the temper of the people of the United States. The controlling issue will certainly be Lincoln's mode of conducting the war and his recent "proclamation of amnesty," and Lincoln himself will most probably be a candidate for re-election. Should Lincoln or some other abolitionist succeed and Congress of the same stripe be chosen by majorities indicating a general determination to continue the war for our subjugation, it is plain that negotiation on our side for peace would be impolitic and ill-timed. No one would think of proposing them to Lincoln or to his abolition successor; and the ascendancy of the Democracy or an anti-war party in two or three of the Northern States would prompt us to seek better success in negotiations with them. They would be overawed and circumvented by the military despotism that would rule supreme at Washington, and would hold in check any demonstrations of friendship for justice toward us—certainly any unconstitutional overruling. If, on the other hand, the conservatives of the North should be successful, we would lose the opportunity of obtaining from them an acknowledgment of our rights, by ignoring or abdicating the Federal Government of their choice, and negotiating with their separate States. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the agitation of this proposition among us will have a tendency to weaken the conservatives and prevent the very event preliminary to such negotiations—the success in the States of the party opposed to Lincoln and his policy.

It is a suggestive and admonitory fact, that while we are considering a proposition to ignore and set aside the Yankee Government at Washington, in our negotiations for peace, that Government is proclaiming that it can hold no negotiations with the Government at Richmond, and is proposing to treat separately with one-tenth of the voters of each seceded State. We copy from the proceedings of the Yankee Congress the following resolution offered on the 7th inst. by Mr. Baldwin of Mass., and the action of the House thereon:

"Whereas, The Richmond combination of conspirators and traitors can have no right full authority over the people of any portion of the national Union, and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of the people of any State or section thereof, and no warrant that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever; therefore, Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond, for the restoration of loyalty and order in those portions of the republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is in effect, a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason; and therefore every such proposition should be rejected with hesitation or delay."

Cox of Ohio, (Dem.) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to. The resolution was then adopted. Years 89, 24."

A pretty spectacle we would exhibit to the world—the Confederates repudiating the Government of Washington and addressing appeals for peace and independence to the separate Northern States; and the Yankee Government at Washington ignoring or scorning the authorities at Richmond, and endeavoring to induce minorities of one-tenth of the people of the "rebel" States to re-organize "decent" State Governments and return to the Union! Such a conflict of arraigned diplomacy is perhaps without precedent, and certainly is not calculated to inspire an appreciation of the strength or warlike resources of either party. We may rest assured that when the Northern States are ready to concede our independence, or can, in violation of their constitution, enter with us into stipulations of an honorable peace, they will have the power to constrain their Federal Government to accept the same terms, and can close the treaty more promptly through that medium than any other.

REBEL RAID ON THE KANAWHA.—On Saturday night last the rebels under the command of Ferguson, of Wayne county, made a dash in Coalmouth, twelve miles below this place on the Kanawha river. They made a clean sweep of the goods in Mr. Lewis' store, and also of a pretty good supply in the store of S. Benedict, Esq. They took a number of slaves from private houses, and made prisoners of several citizens and a few loose soldiers, all of whom were released on parole after being taken a few miles from their homes. They took away all the horses, they would find.

We learn that a similar raid by a detachment of the same rebel cavalry was made on the same night into Winfield, Putnam county, taking away all the goods and horses they could capture. No Union forces were present to protect these places. The rebels made good their retreat back from whence they came, with their plunder.—*Charlote (West Va.) Republican.*

LARGE ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.—A train of eighteen cars loaded with government coffee, says the Petersburg Express, of Saturday, arrived in town yesterday, after noon from the South. This coffee, we learn, reached the country through the blockade at so far South port, and is now to be transported to this State for the benefit of our noble army. There were in all, about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm by the army.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

[For the Confederate.]

The Greene County Resolutions.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:—We love the good old North State. It is our native State; endeared to us by the memory of a thousand happy childhood moments—by all those hallowed associations which cluster around home—by the companionship of loved friends, and by the precious dust which rests in her bosom. We love and honor her, because she is a good and great State; because her sons have ever been distinguished for their firm and uncompromising devotion to liberty, by their honesty, their honor, their fidelity; because, though she may have sometimes appeared slow to pledge herself, she has always been better than her word. We admire the prudence, the calm and dispassionate reasoning, the deep and earnest thought, that has always preceded any important step; but we glory in the firm and unshaken fidelity with which she has ever redeemed her pledges.

It is with peculiar pride, that we contemplate the history of our State during the past few years. North Carolina has indeed written her name high on the roll of fame. At the first intimation that her rights were endangered, that Southern principles were to be assailed, she sprang to arms. The great heart of the State was stirred to its utmost depth. Her old men animated and encouraged her young men volunteered by thousands, her mothers with swelling hearts and streaming eyes, bade their boys go forth and fight for their country, while her maidens inspired by their smiles and their lofty words of hope, endurance, courage and patriotism, nobly did the old State done her part. The blood of her gallant sons has flowed in crimson torrents on every battle field, and the bones of some are bleaching on foreign soil, far from home and friends. Noble heroes! they have offered up their lives upon the altar of their country, and sleep.

"As sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"
Yes, with pride we look upon what our State has been, with pain upon what some would have her be. Mr. Editor, I have read the Greene County resolutions, and the indignant flush has mantled my cheek, and the blood tingled through my veins, that a Southerner, a *North Carolinian*, was capable of expressing such sentiments. I know naught of politics, but I know I love my State. I am proud of her fair fame, jealous of her honor, and my heart is pained to think, that if all she must, it will not be by the foeman's sword, but the hand of her children that shall pierce the vital part—"the treason of her sons," that shall give the fatal blow. Are we dead to all feelings of shame and honor? Can we prove recreant to the memory of our gallant martyrs who have sealed their devotion to the cause with their blood? Are we so base as to prefer comfort and slavery, to penury and independence? Then let us express such sentiments; let us cultivate such feelings, stand alone, for an "honorable" and peace, very quickly, and very humbly submit to our Yankee masters.

The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative:—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Baldwin, Barksdale, Bell, Boyce, Bridgers, H. W. Bruce, Clapp, Clark, Davidson, Foote, Foster, Gardiner, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcomb, Jones, Lyon, Lyons, Machen, McLean, McQueen, Miles, Preston, Pugh, Sexton, Smith, of Ala., Smith, of N. C., Strickland, Swan, Tripp, Viller, Wright, of Ga., Mr. Speaker.

The following voted in the negative:—Messrs. Atkins, Boteler, Chambliss, Clapp, Clifton, Conrad, Cox, Curry, Dargan, Duper, Eliot, Farrow, Funster, Gartrell, Graham, Ingram, Johnston, Keenan, of N. C., Lander, McRae, Miller, Munnery, Ralls, Russell, Simpson, Singleton, Tibbs, Vest, Welsh, Wilcox, Wright of Texas. Yeas, 44, nays, 31.

The following bill passed the House on Saturday without amendment:

A BILL to be entitled "An Act to provide for disabled officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen.

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact, That all officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, who have or shall become disabled by wounds or other injuries received, or disease contracted in the service of the Confederate States and in the line of duty, shall be retired or discharged from their respective positions as hereinafter provided. But the rank, pay and emoluments of such officers, and the pay and emoluments of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall continue to the end of the war or as long as they shall continue so retired or discharged.*

Section 2. *That all persons claiming the benefit of this act shall present themselves for examination to one of the medical examining boards now established by law. Upon the certificate of such board that such permanent disability exists, such persons shall be retired or discharged, as aforesaid.*

Section 3. *That all persons retired or discharged, as aforesaid, shall, periodically, and at least once in six months, present themselves to one of said boards for further examination, the result of which examination shall be reported by such board to the Secretary of War. And if any such person shall fail so to report himself to such board, whenever he shall be required so to do, he shall be dropped from said retired or discharged list, and become liable to conscription under the terms of the law, unless such failure shall be caused by physical disability.*

Section 4. *That the Secretary of War shall assign such officers, and order the detail of such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen for such duty as they shall be qualified to perform. If any such non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, shall be relieved from disability they shall be restored to duty.*

Section 5. *That the Secretary of War shall make all needful rules and regulations for the action of the medical boards, as aforesaid.*

Section 6. *That vacancies caused by the retirement of officers under this act, shall be filled as in case of the death or resignation of such officers.*

Section 7. *This act shall be in force from its passage.*

Sufferings of Yankee Soldiers.

The Louisville Democrat, of a recent date, says that four hundred of the 115th, 117th and 118th Indiana six months' volunteers were ordered to report at Indianapolis, their term of service having expired. They were marched over the mountain from Tazewell, some of them without shoes and with but little clothing, and with a scanty supply of food. In one part of 102, twenty-four died before reaching Camp Nelson, and fifty men died in a few hours after their arrival. Out of 500 men who left Tazewell, 150 died from exposure and the want of food and proper care. One night two men of Co. A, 115th Indiana, fell by the wayside and died crying for bread! As their term of service had expired Lincoln had no further use for them and turned them out to starve and die.

SLAVE IMPORTATION INTO KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 13th, passed a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The influx of slaves, says the dispatch, has had the effect of cheapening the price of the stock on hand and over-flowing the market.

SENATOR.—The Sheriffs of Davie and Rowan have advertised an election to be held on the 16th February, at the several precincts in the counties for a Senator, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. G. Rainsay.

Dr. B. Haywood

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 29, 1864.

In the case of "Mrs. Jane Boylan, John H. Boylan and others, against George W. Mordacat, Executor of Wm. W. Boylan, Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Boylan; and others, tried at the Spring Term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, and State of North Carolina, for the purpose of taking an account and paying off legacies, &c. Notice is hereby given to Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Parker, Kat. Weldon Boylan, Wm. W. Boylan and Eliza Webster, to come forward at the Term of this Court and plead answer or demur to the several Bills, if it will be taken pro confesso, and heard as peremptory to them. Done at January, A. D. 1864.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. R.

Jan 15-65

Military.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5th Congressional District, N. C.
Oxford, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of Conscription, Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Mifflin and county Enrolling officers will be appointed to report between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats on the 25th, 26th and 27th of January, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisville on the 20th, 23d, 26th and 27th of February.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville on the 26th, 27th and 28th of February, and 1st of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 47th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 41st Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42nd Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43rd Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of May, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 44th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of May, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of May, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of May, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 47th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of May, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 48th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of June, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 49th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of June, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 50th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of June, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 51st Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of June, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 52d Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of July, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 53d Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of July, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 54th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of July, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 55th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of July, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 56th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 31st, 1st and 2d days of August, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 57th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of August, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 58th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of August, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 59th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of August, 1864.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. MCRAE, } Editors.
A. M. GORMAN, & Co.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN, & Co.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

From Below.

The city has been cified with reports for a day or two, of important movements among our troops in the Eastern counties; and the rumor has extensively prevailed of great deeds accomplished. We have been in possession of important information for a day or two, but thought it prudent to withhold all we knew. But as we learn from our very reliable Correspondent below, that the expedition is no longer a secret, we may be at liberty to give to the public some of the information he has communicated to us.

He informs us that every thing is working well—that our forces were moving towards the coast both on the north and south sides of the Neuse. He says six brigades (giving us the names, which we withhold,) with two battalions of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, were moving from the south side of the river, under the immediate supervision of Major General Pickett, (who is in full command of the entire expedition,) while a portion of other forces were marching in a certain direction, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat. And at the same time another column was moving in another important direction, given. The place to be attacked was to be assailed at three points simultaneously, aided by a marine corps; and the assault was supposed to have taken place on Sunday night last.

We received this information from our correspondent on Monday, who promised to write us again on yesterday. We have not received his letter, and fear it has not been delivered by the person to whom it was entrusted, as it was forwarded (if sent) by private hand. We hope to receive something by telegraph from him before going to press. If so, it will be found under our Telegraphic head. In the meantime we say to our readers—be of good cheer—inspiring news will be received from that quarter before many hours.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRONTIER.—The Richmond Examiner has learned from a most reliable source, that a detachment from a Massachusetts negro regiment, under the colonel commanding, left Norfolk last week for Currituck county, North Carolina, to attack, and capture if possible, some of our guerrillas of Lieutenant White's command. Failing in this, they visited a second time the house of Lieutenant White, and, after abusing the family took his daughter, an accomplished young lady of seventeen years. After having her hands tied in front of her and the rope thrown over her shoulders, she was driven, by a big negro, with cursing and abuse, in front of the command, towards Norfolk. When within five miles of Norfolk they met a regiment of New York white infantry, who, with its colonel at the head, knocked over the negro driver, and rescued Miss White from the negro guard, and sent her to Norfolk in a carriage.

FROM THE BLACKWATER.—The Richmond Examiner learns from Col. Griffin's lines, that a Yankee gunboat, with troops aboard, approached Windsor, North Carolina, coming up Kisia's river, which unites with the Roanoke river, near its mouth. When within five miles of Windsor, the boat was attacked by thirty cavalry, belonging to Company B, Sixty-second Georgia regiment, who, after killing three and wounding seven of the enemy, succeeded in driving the boat back down the river. We lost one man and horse.—*Examiner.*

SKIRMISH ON THE CHOWAN.—The Petersburg Express of yesterday, had learned of passengers from Weston the day before, that it was reported that the Yankees were advancing in that direction. On Saturday, Colonel Griffin's Cavalry had a skirmish with the advance forces at some place in the vicinity of Winton or Celerain, and were compelled to fall back before superior numbers. No further particulars could be learned.

If Butler has determined to advance on Weldon, we feel sure, that like Colonel Spears, he will be apt to meet a Colonel Ransom on the road, etc. he gets to the end of his journey.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The last Fayetteville Observer contains the first decision that we have heard of under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals, who had hired substitutes, made by Judge French, at Lumberton on Friday last, in a case of habeas corpus from Moore county. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the Enrolling Officer. It appears to be sustained by the analogous decisions of the highest Courts of this State and of the United States.

We shall publish Judge French's opinion and decision to-morrow.

The Standard has at length learned that "a meeting was held and resolutions adopted," at Rogers' Store, in this county, ten days or a fortnight ago; but says—"We have not yet received the proceedings." Will it publish them when it does receive them? Will it make any efforts to procure the "resolution adopted?" It makes no promises as to either.

Our weekly edition run short this week, and we have to supply a few subscribers with this number of the Daily.

What Does It Mean? [CONTINUED.]

Our second proposition was, to prove that others understood the intention of the Standard to be secession, by a State Convention, from the Confederacy. Dr. Leach is somewhat of a novice in his association with the Standard. He has not yet learned the art of holding the bag, so as not to let the eat out. Certainly he understands the Standard to be in conformity with his views, for he selects that as the organ of their publication; and his communications are familiarly addressed to the Standard, signed with the initials of the writer, with the assurance that they will be published, accompanied by those sweet morsels of honied flattery, so soft, so blandish, so easy to a politician of the Standard's consummate skill, and yet so grateful to ignorance and vanity. Certainly Dr. Leach knew his friend and sympathizer, when he selected the Standard.

Certainly the two meetings, in Greene and Granville, so under-tood him, for by each was he selected as the organ of publication—each having resolved him to be the friend and champion of the cause—and one of them being willing to "have its right hand forged in cunning," (which would be a great blessing to Greene county,) and "its tongue cleave to the roof of its mouth," (which would be no loss to anybody,) if it ever forgot the Standard.

The member elect from the Seventh district who rejoices in the name of Christian—not the first misnomer by many in this world of queer names—is known very lately and very open to advocate the secession of the State, and the Editor of the Standard is his favorite for Governor. He knows, or thinks he knows, the sentiments of the Standard. An official of high station not far from the Capital, in a late conversation with a gentleman of this city, announced that the object was to call a Convention to carry the State out of the Confederacy—that he favored it, and on being asked what were Gov. Vance's views, he replied he did not care for the Governor, or his views. This conversation was not private, and we are authorized to give the names of the parties.—This official we know to be a confidential political friend of the Standard—and we know them to be mutual supporters.

Just as the disloyal peace meetings, which advocated the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was"—meaning the United States Constitution and Union—found a publisher in the Standard, so every disloyal meeting now to be held to agitate a Convention for secession, will seek the same outlet to the public. And we hazard the assertion, that there is not a traitor in North Carolina, who hates the Confederacy and pines for re-association with our enemies, if he takes any paper, takes the Standard, and looks to it for the support and encouragement of the end he desires. While he is in North Carolina—in the press, and in the loyal press of other States—here among the loyal citizens—and in every Confederate State, whether you meet them at home, in the Rail-Road cars, in the public cities—whether they be civilians, or officers, or soldiers of the army, you hear a distrust of our State—aspersions upon her fidelity—and all based upon the publications of the Standard.

Can it be that there is this universal misconception of language and the meaning of words, or has all the world arrayed itself against this poor one man to oppress and misrepresent him? If this be so, the Standard carries the remedy on the end of its quill. Let it not merely divorce these disloyal objects, but let it separate from those who advocate them. Let it refuse publication to obnoxious sentiments and denounce the authors. One-half of the vituperation lavished by it on our Government, and President, if bestowed on the enemy and their Yankee sympathizers, would make it fewer friends in this category—and tend to redouble their suspicion.

But our Yankee enemies, in their own lines, understand the Standard to favor the secession of this State and a reconstruction; and though they receive the Standard's disavowal, they receive them as the necessary concessions the Standard is obliged to make to its locality and surroundings; but this does not at all lessen their sympathy for it, or their confidence in it. Witness the meeting of all colors in Washington, N. C., last summer, where confidence and sympathy are expressed towards the "great Conservative party" of this State—where friends are recognized who live near the centre of the State, and in which resolutions are passed, asking the Federal Government for reinforcements, that their friends may be received. Witness Mr. Everett's oration at Gettysburg:

"The heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal chart at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unfettering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitol, and they sing for the return of peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings."

The independent press of North Carolina is headed by Mr. Everett, is the STANDARD. It is located by him at Raleigh. The indications spoken of by Mr. Everett as "too plain to be mistaken," are the Standard's denunciations of our Government and its call for separate State action. This is the independence that Mr. Everett yearns towards—this is the unlimbering of the artillery, from whose muzzle the fatal shot is to be hurled to batter down the Confederate flag—that some Conservative mass, weary of the battle for independence may raise and float the "federal gridiron"—the dismored sheet of a corrupt Government and corrupt people. Thus is the Standard claimed by this arch enemy of ours—claimed

under imposing circumstances—claimed before assembled numbers of our bitterest foes—over the graves of our dead heroes and in hearing of our prison-bound defenders.

And the Standard has been appealed to, to dispute this claim. God wot, it seems to us that the first impulse of a loyal mind, would have been to repel this audacious insolence with fitting indignation; yet the Standard is deaf to the appeal—has remained silent—and permits this title to it to remain undisputed.

Later—today, almost—see the following:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA—A CONVENTION CALLED TO SECEDE FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

BOSTON, Jaff. 22.—A correspondent of the Traveller, in writing from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached there that a card had been issued at Raleigh for a State Convention for the purpose of seeing off their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The writer says: "Governor Vance and nearly every leading man in North Carolina desire to return to the Union." He also says: "An army of five thousand men under Gen. Butler could march to Raleigh, take possession of the capital and free the State from the rule of the traitors in one month's time." Such an army would receive an enthusiastic welcome there and all along the line of march. So say men who know."

What inspries these hopes in our enemies?

"Is the action of these meetings, and their publication in the Standard. And the reason why Gov. Vance is thus misrepresented is, because these meetings tie him to them by their laudatory resolutions.

It is idle for the Standard to say that the misrepresentations of its enemies produce this misunderstanding. One dash of its pen—one column, accompanied by demeanor, conduct and association, would raise it out of these affiliations and set it right before the country and the world. If it fails to try this remedy, it is powerfully invoked by the presence of the malady—it cannot complain if public sentiment shall consign it to the hospital of infections and pestiferous disease.

If the Standard would be assured of the effect of its publications in foreign lands, we tell it for its benefit, that our own State agents, the Confederate Agents, and private enterprise, have all been hindered in Europe, in their efforts to benefit the Confederate States, by a settled opinion of disloyalty in North Carolina, approaching day by day, towards the secession of the State, and its union with the Federal Government—and this opinion derived from *Editorials* and *Communications* copied from the Standard into Yankee journals, and thence into the abolition sheets of London. For the truth of this, the Standard may refer to almost any citizen who within the past year has spent much time abroad.

We shall take up our third proposition to-morrow.

Congress and the Press.

The Richmond Dispatch says truly, that the Confederate Congress, unless it is their intention to stop the daily press of the Confederacy, should amend that portion of the act which has passed the Senate exempting only the printers and one editor of a daily press.—We do not suppose that the action of the Senate was designed to paralyze the great organ of the popular mind and heart, and to strike dumb the speaking trumpet which has summoned this nation to the battle.—We are inclined to the belief that their action arose from ignorance of the details of a daily office, and from supposing that, a daily newspaper, can be got out like a weekly newspaper, where the editor is often his own bookkeeper, reporter, writer, pressman and printer. Now, a daily paper requires, in addition to the editor proper, reporters in both branches of Congress and of the Legislature, and the Courts and markets; and after it is written and printed, it requires the services of several clerks, writing all night long, to close and direct the paper to its multitude of subscribers through the mails. These are as necessary to the paper as printers, and such persons have always been found necessary in daily papers since daily papers were in existence. Taking the number so employed in Richmond, which a contemporary states at twenty-four, we do not suppose that the military law would add one hundred men to the army. Is it worth while, for such an addition, to strike down what all free nations have considered the "Palladium of Liberty?"

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—Mr. Roade, our new Senator in Congress, offered the following on Saturday last, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops evinced by this prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the Government."

And Mr. Smith, of N. C., has introduced in the House, a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army one hundred per cent.; and a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Medical Department to inquire into the expediency of increasing the rations of sick and wounded soldiers in Hospital.

We are glad to see these movements. We are in favor of all measures that will add to the comfort and relieve the wants of our noble soldiers.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says it is reported that Gen. Elizay is to take the field and Gen. Winder to take Elizay's place as commander of the department, and Kemper to succeed Winder.

The Standard has at length learned that "a meeting was held and resolutions adopted," at Rogers' Store, in this county, ten days or a fortnight ago; but says—"We have not yet received the proceedings." Will it publish them when it does receive them? Will it make any efforts to procure the "resolution adopted?" It makes no promises as to either.

Our weekly edition run short this week, and we have to supply a few subscribers with this number of the Daily.

The Greensboro' "Peace Meeting."

We are indebted to a friend of this city, for the following extract of a letter giving the particulars of the "Peace Meeting" recently held in Greensboro'.

GREENSBORO', Feb. 1, 1864.

The announcement of a "Peace Meeting" to be held in our town, filled our loyal people with the gloomiest forebodings; but now as it is over, we breathe more freely. The meeting was a disgrace to our patriotic little town—but it broke up in a row—and a laughable affair it was. Crowds of people came from the country "to see what would be done," as they said. The three leaders, R. P. D., D. F. C. and J. L., tried to get up a meeting. The Court House bell several times sent out its inviting peals, and finally, at 12 o'clock, the meeting began by one of the leaders trying to speak. But the crowd cheered, hissed, screamed and applauded in such a manner that every effort to be heard or to organize was utterly in vain. The resolutions could not be read. The crowd used all kinds of abusive and ridiculous epithets, rendering the appearance of the speaker supremely ludicrous. Even rotten eggs were in demand, and the traitors gave up in despair, and sneaked out of the Court House, at 1 o'clock, the meeting having lasted only half an hour.

Later in the day, one of the leaders was accosted on the street by a soldier, who asked, "if he were one of the Union men?"—and upon his replying in the affirmative, gave him a good thrashing, and if left alone, might have knocked all his reason out of him—but several persons interfered and he was carried off by a negro man covered with blood.

Regret is experienced by many, that the others did not get a thrashing too, but they were smart enough to keep out of the way. The whole town seems to feel indignant at their course, and would like to see them suffer for their attempts to get up a "traitor's meeting." A fourth leader had the sagacity to leave town early on Saturday morning, *no doubt* having some important business elsewhere which demanded his attention;—and his short experience in military matters during the first year of the war, having taught him, that "discretion is the better part of valor," and that "he who runs away, may live to fight another day."

We join the Lynchburg Republican in the following protest against abuses practiced by the Telegraphic Press Association upon the publishers of Newspapers. Beside the nuisances complained of by the Republican, we may mention the ridiculous verboseness of some of the despatches—words, words, words being strung together, seemingly for no other reason than to make the despatches longer.—See the Richmond telegram in this paper, relative to the verdict of the Jury, in the trial of Forde for murder.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We hope our brethren of the press will unite with us in a solemn protest to Mr. Thrasher, against the present management of the "Press Association."

As now conducted, it is a monstrous outrage upon the press, and unless corrected is obliged to result in the financial ruin of nearly all the papers in the Confederacy. Its original design was a good one. It was to furnish the daily press with the latest and most important news from different points of the compass, and at such rates as the press could afford to pay. But does it fulfill this purpose? It has become the vehicle of all the trash which idle newsmongers can pick up from one end of the Confederacy to the other. It sends to the press at an enormous expense a vast quantity of matter which a newspaper would not clip from an exchange. For instance, it is telegraphed from Orange Court House that Mosby captured two men and three horses on a certain occasion. Well, who cares if he did? Another sends us the important news that the weather is "cool and clear" or "cloudy and windy." Well, what of it? Another is forth with the message that ten Yankee prisoners, captured at such a place, have just arrived. Well, who cares? A Congressional reporter sends his speculations all over the country every day, about the proceedings of Congress. They are very good, but editors have to pay for them, and they don't want to do it. All of these things and a thousand others are the gross abuses of the Press Association.—Its agents send us numerous things that are no news—that are of no sort of interest or importance—that we would not clip from an exchange, much less pay for at telegraphic rates.

We could say much more upon this subject, but it is needless for us to do so as the monstrous evils of which we speak are known and felt by the whole press. We do not think we go too far when we say the Press Association has improperly grown into a monstrous abuse—an outrage upon the press and the people—and that it ought to be broken up, or made to conform to what is right and proper, and just to the press.

THE DAILY MISSISSIPPIAN OF THE 28th.—We have a letter from our intelligent correspondent, "Logan," who is now at Jackson, which informs us that the Yankees have prepared the framework of the bridge intended for Big Black, and that they avoid their intention to come out to Jackson and occupy the place permanently. Our dispatches from Meridian bring the same intelligence. Though this may be the intention of the Yankees, it does not necessarily follow that they will do exactly what they intend. We are glad to learn that they will have to fight for Jackson.

YANKEE GUNBOAT DESTROYED.—It will be recollected that the Wilmington vapors a few weeks ago stated that a violent explosion had been heard below that city, and that it was supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of a Yankee gunboat. This supposition is confirmed by late news from the North, by which we learn that the vessel destroyed was the Iron Age, which had got aground and was blown up by her crew to prevent her falling into our hands.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—Information has been received by the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Telegraph, that one division of our army, with the cavalry, had moved forward in the direction of Knoxville. The news was revived at current at Russellville, that the enemy had evacuated Knoxville. The report, however, gained little credence.

The troops were receiving clothing and shoes—which they stood much in need of—and were in fine spirits, and hopeful as to the future.—Rich. Whig.

A deserter was shot near Hedgeson, Ga., on Saturday, last week:

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Taggart, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.

The House was in open session all day. The Senate was in open session but a few minutes, during which the House bill to establish a veteran soldiers home, passed. It now awaits the President's approval.

The House passed two bills—allowing commissioners to draw rations of the same quantity and quality as privates, and purchase clothing from the government, at cost. Another to supply free negroes and slaves in the army. It provides that all male free negroes between eighteen and fifty be held liable to perform duty in the army in the way of work on fortifications, government works, hospitals, &c., and receive rations, clothing, and eleven dollars a month.

The Secretary was authorized to employ twenty thousand slaves, if necessary, furnish rations, clothing and pay owners eleven dollars per month, and pay the loss of slaves while so employed; and may impress, if unable to procure them otherwise—making impressments of not more than one in every five male slaves between eighteen and forty-five to be taken from any one owner. Free negroes are first to be considered, then slaves impressed to make up any deficiency. Those free under-treaty with Paris of 1803, and with Spain of 1819, are not liable under this act.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.

The House went into secret session in a few minutes after assembling, and remained so all day. Nothing of importance was transacted in open session in the Senate.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN,